They Moved as One Man. Changing Guard at the war Dept.

ABOUT TOMMY ATKINS

ARTIST BENGOUGH TELLS WHAT A SUPERB CREATURE HE IS.

DISH OF THE BRITISH WARRIORS.

in Equally Inspiring Sight to See These Red-Coated Troopers of the Queen's Guard on Review or Out

have been enlisted on the side of the service, for by no natural process of season ing can the balance of the hat be account

se-and-casy swagger of the conquerors. San Juan can form no idea of the dif between the American and heart they are the same dashing ters, but in the matter of uniform and general carriage like as can be. The British soldler is a gorgeous creature when on parade. It is a most inspiring sight to witness a gather-ing of the household troops in Hyde Park e as machinery, and with the case of men who thoroughly believe in elves. The tall bearskins of these

of troops in the world. These cavary of troops in the world. These cavary are a superb sight. Their dash and general air of being capable of sweeping over the secretary some idea of the way gives the speciator some idea of the special common-sense and humanity is being attained.

The horse is one of the noblest of dominants and is often endowed with a wonderful degree of intelligence. That man should want to disfigure and the special common sense and humanity is being attained.

step is carefully measured; his jaunty cane is held at the regulation angle; not a hair is out of place. Meet another man of the same regiment, and, although they are merely out for a stroll and are there was.

It.

She: I wonder why there isn't a woman in the moon, too?

He: There is—in the honeymoon, And there was.

The array is recruited from all ranks of life. When the candidate for the Queen's shilling has been examined by the recruiting sergeant and found to anver the requirements at a cursory ance, he is marched off to the recruiting tation, to go through the usual exami-ation. There are to be found among the ecruits clerks who have lost their posi-ons; laborers who cannot get work; lauching yeuths who have been reading ime-novel literature and believe that he life of a soldier is all beer and skitose to do so for pure love of adven-

cruiting sergeants get their material would not impress one with the British hobo, I have seen some of the faw ha-terial during the process of "licking into shape," and the speed with which it is done is simply amazing. After a very short period of preliminary drill, the uncouth, waddling, round-shouldered uncouth, wanding, hobbe-de-hoy emerges from the barracks a clean, well-set-up, well-dressed, spick, span, soldierly figure, walking with a self-span, soldierly figure, walking with a selfrespecting air, carrying his head up, and his shoulders in their natural place. It worth coming to London to see the rise and progress of Tommy Atkins from his native gutter to the heath, where he marches to the music of the splendid bands that always accompany military display in this country.
WILLIAM BENGOUGH.

Docking Horses' Tails.

Docking Horses' Tails.

(Baltimore Sun.)

England is again "wrought up" over the question of docking horses' tails. At a recent meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, presided over by the Earl of Coventry, president of the Hoyal Agricultural Society, there was a decidedly warm discussion over the fact that a vigorous campaign has begun against the practice. The meeting was attended by England's nobility and prominent representatives of a majority of the horse show ami agricultural-fair associations. The following resolution had been passed at a previous

stone meeting of 1899 no foals with dock rule shall apply to yearlings as well as foals, and that at and after the meet-

the barracks of the regiment on White-hall street there sits day and night, motionless on a coal-black horse, a sentry dressed in the gorgeous trappings of this crack troop. I am told that the equipment of each trooper costs \$300, and it is easy to believe the truth of the statement. From the plume of his dishing halmet to the tip of his shining boots, the treoper is a gorgeous creation. His broad chest is protected by a steel breast-plate. His nether limbs are encased in tight buckskin breaches, and he is armed with carbine and cavalry sabre. As he sits his motionless horse, looking straight before him across Whitehall street, the gorgeous warrior is always the admired of all admirers. From daylight to darkness a little group made up of country visitors, street urchins, and tattered Longary pant of his equipment and doubtless harms of the out-of-work class stands amag at the trooper, taking in every pant of his equipment and doubtless harms that there are comparatively few dockness of docking give in support of the practice no reason of a practical nature, nor any of benefit to the horse. Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, was willing to support the practical nature, nor any of benefit to the horse. Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, was willing to support the practical nature, nor any of benefit to the horse. Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, was willing to support the practical nature, nor any of benefit to the horse. Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, was willing to support the practical nature, nor any of benefit to the horse. Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, was willing to support the practical nature, nor any of benefit to the horse. Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, was willing the docking to hunters only, and said be "looked forward with pleasure to the opportunity which might occur of his not being obliged to any across warrior is always the admired of all admired. It is to be hoped the cruel fad or fashion of dissipation of humane feeling for the becomes so ext that there are comparatively few dock-that the great days is to see the finest body of troops in the world. These cavalrymen and foot soldiers in review together

Take the army apart and examine the individual sections of it that one meets in the streets of London, and the sight is no less impressive. The soldier off duty has the same awing and dash that be has en the parade ground or when changing guard. The cavairyman waiks through the streets with a jingle of spurs and the rhythmic crash of heavy heel on sidewalk. He carries his head up; his step is carefully measured; his jaunty

that the bearing, the clothes, the accou-trements of the men are identical. It is the triumph of careful training.

five centuries before our era—the Tura-nian element ruled over both Chaldea and Elam. Then toward the thirty-eighth and Elam. Then toward the thirty-eighth century B. C. appeared in Chaldea the first Chaldean dynasty with Shargina of Agadea, or Sargon the older, and a long struggle took place between the Semitic people of Chaldea and the Aryans of Elam. The migration of the Assyrians toward the north, and of the Shepherds westward, and their invasion of Egypt in 2756 B. C., and also Abraham's departure from Chaldea, may be attributed to this pressure coming from the east. This culminated under the Susian King Kudur Nakhunta in the conquest of Me-Kudur Nakhunta in the conquest of Mekudur Nakhunta in the conquest of Afe-sopotamia. The Elamite ruler laid waste the plain, pillaged the Chaidean temples, and transported their gods to his royal city. The goddess Nana, the protective delty of Ur, was carried in captivity, and delty of Ur, was carried in captivity, and a Turanian dynasty was established over Chaldea. The Semitic element had been crushed. This occurred in 2256 B. C. Then in 2904 B. C. a revival of the Semitic power in Chaldea took place, and in 1440 B. C. the Assyrian empire was founded. The old race war between the Semites and the Assert from Flam was resumed.

MOST ANCIENT PERSIA.

(New York Sun.)

Pages of History.

The old race war between the Semites and the Aryans from Elam was resumed with new intensity.

In 1200 B. C. Chaldea was conquered by the Assyrians; in 648 B. C. Babylon was captured by Assurbanipal, and the ruler from Nineveh determined to give a death blow to the Elamite kingdom. After two successive campaigns he closed his victories by the capture of Susa in 648 B. C. This event Assurbanipal recorded with the minutest detail in his triumphal B. C. This event Assurbanipal recorded with the minutest detail in his triumphal annals, and the only complete pages of Elam's history that have come to us are those relating its downfall. The victor tells us how he entered the royal palaces of Susa and captured the treasures "which had been accumulated by the first King and the complete of the state of of Emm and his successe, and on which no enemy had ever laid his hands." Among the plunder captured the conqueror mentions "thirty-two statues of Kings in silver, gold, bronze, and marble from the city of Susa," which he carried away to the land of Assur. Not even the names of those Kings are known now, but their history may be expected to be found written on the ruins of their terroles and palaces. After its destructionals. temples and palaces. After its destruc-tion Susa remained abandoned "to th wild beasts of the desert, to the snake and to the gazelies," as the conqueror records. Later, during the Achemenic epoch, Susa was rebuilt on the ruins by Assurbanipal, to be captured and pilisged once more by the Greeks of Alexander the Great. It fell again into decay and complete abandonment. From the Achemenic period, Susa's history is fairly well known; previous to this it is a fascinating

problem to be solved.

Mr. de Morgan's report is to detailed to give in full, and only the most important results obtained during this first camon his arrival at Susa the explorer's first care was to examine the ground in order to see if the observations made by him during his previous visit in 1891 were correct. The tells er mounds of Susa he considered as having been made by the accumulation of rubbish and debris left accumulation of rubbish and debris left by the successive occupants of the ground. Five mining galleries of exploration were sunk at various levels, cutting through the highest mound, called the "tell" of he citadel. They showed that from the tone age down to the first centuries of our era this place had been an important

While this work was in progress, Mr. de Morgan had to devote his attention to the construction of a shelter for his staff and the stores belonging to the expedi-tion. This he intended to erect at the foot of the hill outside the site of the ancient city, but for reasons of salubrity and safety he was compelled to reserve on the highest part of Susa's tell a com-manding strategic position, where a real fort was erected. In spite of this pre-caution he was obliged occasionally to resort to the use of American repeaters as the best diplomatic argument. The archaeological scouting of the ground had been done only in part when the open trenches were started on December 22, 1897, at various places in the mound known as that of the royal city, where the Dicularoy expedition discovered Artaxerxes's apadana, or palace, and the enamelled brick decorated panels no win enamelled prick decorated panels to whit the Louvre, in Paris. The results of this new exploration of the ground will un-questionably bring about very important changes in the plans of this structure as recorded by the first explorer. Mr. G. changes in the plans of this structure as recorded by the first explorer. Mr. G. Jecquier, who had been Mr. de Morgan's collaborator in Egypt, had the direction of this part of the work. He not only explored a large part of the apadana never exhumed before, but also obtained evidences of another Achemenid structure, erected on the same ground, below the foundations of Artaxerxes's apadana. In several places, traces of still other. the foundations of Artaxerxes's apadana. In several places traces of still older buildings were also detected. They are most likely Elamite, but at this point excavations must be considered as having been only fairly started.

The most interesting ground explored

was the mound known as the citadel. Here, especially in Trenches Nos. 7 and 7A, were observed the most perfect examples of the super-position of structures of the successive epochs. This section through the mound is 90 metres long, 10 metres wide, with an average depth of 5 metres; that is to say, it involved the ex-cavation of 4,500 cubic metres. Mr. De

Morgan says in his report: "These excavations, starting from the mound's western border, proceed toward the centre in its widest part. At this spot, In centre in its widest part. At this spot, I had reason to believe, were the ruins of some important building. From fragments of inscribed bricks picked up on the ground I hoped to find an Anzanite monument. My hopes were realized in every noint

ble majolica. These are refuse from camps and not from dwellings, for the Persians and the Arabs never erected any MISTY ANZAN TRACES Persians and the Arabs never erected any buildings over Susa's ruins, but every year nomad tribes came there to set up their black tents. Below these beds, which dated back not beyond the middle ages, Persian remains fill a maximum thickness of two metres. Here are found broken walls, pavements, water-mains, uninteresting sepultures made in the shape of rough urns, an abundance of fragmentary enamelled vases, some coarse pottery, iron and bronze nails, pieces of metal and coins of the Antiochuses and the Arsacides. All these remains clearly indicate the epoch in which we must rank this level; it begins with the Macedonian conquest, to end probably with the rise of the Sassanids, and MR. DE MORGAN'S DISCOVERIES IN THE EXPLORATIONS IN A CITY That Existed Forty-Five Centuries Before Christ, and Was Destroyed by the Fury of the Assyrian-New bly with the rise of the Sassanids, and covers about five centuries from 330 B. C.

to 226 A. D.
During this period no large building seems to have been erected at Susa, no Two years ago, when the Sun described Mr. Jacques de Morgan's discoveries in Mr. Jacques de Morgan's discoveries in the prehistoric graves of Upper Egypt, attention was called to the fact that he always insisted on attributing an Asiatic origin to the Pharaonic civilization. It was not without amazement and regret that those interested in his researches saw him leave partly unexplored this land which he had made so productive of scientific wonders. But the explorer had laid out for himself the task of tracing back the stream of humanity to its springs, and this carried him once more to the land of the Biblical mysteries. Now for the second time the French Government has sent him at the head of a scientific expedition to Persia, where France has secured from the Shah the monopoly of archaeological excavations. It is at Susa that Mr. de Morgan's first annual report to the Minister of Public Instruction is dated. This report, although called a summary, is a very detailed one, and covers all the archaeological work done at Susa from November 3, 1897, until June 1, 1898, and was read by M. Leon Henzey before the Academy of Inscriptions in darkness than this mysterious land of Elam, or Anzan, as it is also called. At a time that corresponds to the third flay that is to say, fortyfive centuries before our era—the Turanian element ruled over both Chaldea and Elam, Then toward the thirty-eighth. important transformations seem to have taken place in the forms of the tells. the prehistoric graves of Upper Egypt,

floorings in very narrow rooms, the walls of which have completely disappeared. It may be possible that trenches Nos. 7 and 7A are outside of the Achemenid constructions, and that they traverse open ground or a yard; at any rate, they revealed no fortification wall or any building whatever, save the inclosing wall already men-

At one and a half metres below the Graeco-Persian remains begin the Anzanite debris, which covers the ruins themselves. In these rubbish heaps was found, besides bricks enscribed with the names of Anzan kings, enameiled pottery, belonging certainly to the Achemenid period. It is to this last epoch that I ascribe a terra-cotta tablet found at that level, and bearing on its two sides a cuneiform text, and on one of the edges a series of seals, some of them being of the purest Greek style, one representing a reclining figure of a river, with its usual attributes. This level contains also some Graeco-Persian sepultures deeply cut into the layers of debris. This fact explains the presence of fragments of a date posterior to that of the level in which they are found. Below this heap of rubbish are the ruins, with their fragments of wall and pavements. These ruins could have been foreseen from the abundance of inscribed Anzanite bricks which were found in the upper level in the wall's vicinity. The inscriptions on these bricks, numbering to-day more than \$00, like the writing on the stone monuments to be mentioned later, have At one and a half metres below the than 800, like the writing on the ston monuments to be mentioned later, not, unfortunately, been read yet.

was known, we found quite a large num-ber of enamelled sandstone bricks and large knobs of the same material, which seem to have decorated some smalle structures inside of the building. Both knobs and bricks are covered with inscrip tions, the reading of which is made very difficult on account of the glaze covering the signs. Then the custom of decorating the signs. Then the custom of decorating buildings with pictures made of glazed or unglazed bricks is at Susa much anterior to the Persians. We know that this process was applied in Babylon and Ninevah at a very early time, but it is curious to find it also at Susa under the kings of Anzan. The destruction of this structure was so complete that until now I have not discovered on any of the still standing walls any motive of ornamentation, and I can explain the use made of the enamelled bricks no more than that of the glazed knobs found with them among the glazed knobs found with them among the

rubbish.

"The pavements, made of the same materials as the walls, were laid after the construction of the walls, contrarily to what occurred in the case of the buildings discovered in trenches Nos. 3, 12, and 14, where the walls rest on the pavement. Here, on the contrary, the wall foundations are sunk down a half metre below the pavement's level. The bricks forming the pavement are placed on a fine sand bedding, which covers the soil made of compacted clay. Sometimes this pavement has sunk and another has been placed over it in order to preserve the level.

placed over it in order to preserve the level.

"The clearing of the structure has not yet been carried far enough to allow me to give a general plan of it or to explain the use of the various rooms. Some are very small, while others, larger, contain pillars. Everything in these buildings seems to indicate that the roofing was supported by beams, and that the Anzanite architects did not use any arch. However, this opinion cannot be stated in a positive manner, as it does not rest yet on sufficient evidence. I cannot decide, either, whether this building was a palace or a temple. I am inclined to believe it a royal residence, the little that I know of its plan answering better to a dwelling's requirements than to a sanotuary's. At the time of Susa's destruction it was pillaged and so systematically tuary's. At the time of Susa's destruc-tion it was pillaged and so systematically torn down that none of the objects that it contained could be found in its origi-nal place. Assurbanipal tells us his soldiers' zeal in the destruction of the Kings or Anzan's palaces: "They upset the winged buils guarding the gates," &c. Excavations teach us that they upset also the steles, the obelisks, all the writ-ten traces of their enemy's past grandeur. also the steles, the obelisks, all the writ-ten traces of their enemy's past grandeur. In Assurbanipal's account I see the rea-son why the walls are found torn down nearly to their base. On their bricks were inscribed the names of the Kings, and they were destroyed because the Assy-rian conqueror did not wish that even the Kings of Anzan's memory should out-live their kingdom

"I will enumerate, following the date of their discovery the variance of their discovery, the various relics found about the palace; none of them stood at the place that it occupied origi-nally; all of them, in spite of their weight, were dragged outside of the build-

"1. Bronze Table—This interesting piece is 1 metre 60 centimetros in length, 70 centimetres wide, with an average thickness of 30 centimetres. It was found at the bottom of trench No. 7, outside of, but at the same level as the pavement. It is an irregular slab, perforated with four holes on the sides, and bordered with two enormous snakes. Five human other extremity was incased in the wall. The modelling of the human torsees is remarkable; the arms, slightly distant

Fresh from a Dialect Foundry.



Sketched them on his cuff for Ameri can publication.

pierces him. Further along another enemy raises his hands as a sign of supplitreated; their attitude is correct and very claborate. Below the King, and ascending a grade, are three sign-bearers, the left hand of each resting on the dagger fastened in the belt, the right holding a banner. These figures wear a long dress and a helmet. Below the sign-bearers soldiers come next with various arms. Facing the sign-bearers and soldiers are represented two trees, and between them are enemies turning in a submissive attitude. The whole scene takes place in the mountains. The King, followed by his standard-bearers and soldiers, is pursuing his enemeis. Other enemies are fleeing in the forest or enemies are fleeing in the forest or naking their submission. Unfortunately, this tele was subjected to fire, and has this tele was subjected to fire, and has been split at many points. In this way the whole text that stood above the King's head was scaled on. I had to strengthen the base with plaster in order to take a substantial squeeze of it and so preserve this document, for I fear so preserve this document, for I fear that it will not stand transportation. In important monument of the Elamite art. The composition is well done and the execution entirely satisfactory, the figures are of good proportion, well treated in the ensemble and the details, showing that the Anzanites had attained a degree of artistic skill in no way inferior to what we know was possessed by their neighbors, the Assyrians and the Chal-

"4. The White Block of Stone.-This is roughly cut, with four faces and bearing inscriptions with pictures, making it,
in fact a real stele, although it has not
the usual shape. The white stone is a
very hard yellowish-white limestone, 57
continuously with a maximum width very hard yellowish-white limestone, 57 centimetres high, with a maximum width of 32 centimetres. At the top is a coiled snake, below are two panels, encircling the whole block. On the top panel, 7 centimetres high, are two suns, the moon, two houses covered with two high conical tops, a scorpion, and some other much defaced similar representations. In the lower panel, 10 centimetres high, are fandefaced similar representations. In the lower panel, 10 centimetres high, are fantastic animals and squares connected with one another. The lower part of the stone, for a space of 49 centimetres, has been covered with twenty-three lines of engraved inscriptions. Unfortunately engraved inscriptions. Unfortunately, part of this writing has been pounded and rubbed by the sharpening of tools, so the texts are far from being complete.

"5. The Black Block of Stone.—This

stone is entirely intact. It is a black bi-tuminous limestone, similar to the one used later on by the Achemenids to adorn their palaces. The dimensions are: used later on by the Achemenids to adorn their palaces. The dimensions are: Height, 50 centimetres; length, 50 centimetres. On top is a colled snake. The block is decorated on the four faces. On the first face, at the top, are a star, the moon, and the sun; below is a figure, probably a king, seated on a rectangular seat. He wears long hair, with a plait behind the ear, is beardless, with a cap and a long robe in the Chaldean style, hanging to the ankles and tied at the waist with a belt. The wrists are adorned with bracelets. He is raising his hands as a sign of adoration before a scorpton facing him. At his feet is a lion, the forepart of which only is visible, the rest being hidden by the king. Under his feet are five lines of inscription.

"The second face is horizontally divided into five panels. In the top one are two small square buildings with conical roofs in the second are two small, square buildings; in the third panel are four standards or religious emblems, while in the fourth is a hawk perching on a roost next to a buil, carrying on his back two undu-

fourth is a hawk perching on a roost next to a bull, carrying on his back two undu-lated V-shaped lines reaching to the

brought out part of a palace. Then they demonstrate the fact, very important for the coming work, that below four metres there are only Anzanite remains to be expected. The debris of the twenty-five centuries, separating our days from the time of Susa's capture by Assurbanipal, are all contained in these four metres of rubbish."

During the summer the heat is unbearable in Susiana, and by June lat work had to be interrupted. Mr. De Morgan devoted the hot season to the exploration of a yet unknown region in the eastern mountainous district. In September last he was at Ispahan. A report has just been received by cable saying that the exploring party returned last month to some and that excavations have been resumed with a new impetus. On the other hand, the Assyriologue of the expedition. Father Schiel, after studying the epigraphic documents in the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople, has left for Persia, and is also to arrive soon at Susa. From his pen some new pages of history may be expected as soon as all the inscriptions discovered are read.

Censure Martinets.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

The ancient military martinet should have no place in any modern army. He is inimical to true discipline, antagonistic to the little liberty allowed the soldier, and liable at any time to bring his government to reproach by harsh methods.

government to reproach by mass cods.

These expressions are called forth by an incident of a recent session of the war investigating board. Major General John P. Brooke, who has been appointed to the governorship in Cuba, was asked if the reports as the condition of Camp Thomas at Chickamauga, as testified to by Surgeon Parker, of the Twelfth New York Regiment, were accurate. The General went a long way from the demands of the situation to answer the question, responding: "If you will give me a copy of that report I will see that this man is brought before a court-martial, unless his testimony is protected by this commission." A simple and succinct denial would have been amply sufficient to express have been amply sufficient to express General Brooke's view of the commission. As it was, he exposed the ugliest side of military despotism, when he proposed dealing summarily with a subordinate whose only fault had been speaking the truth as he saw it.

the truth as he saw it.

General Brooke will probably find that such methods as these have lost their hold on the public mind, and, above all, have ceased to be effective with deepthinking, well-informed bodies of men who cannot be swayed in their convictions. The convictions have the convictions of the probability of any man tions by the chin artillery of any man who happens to have been granted a high commission by the War Department. The investigating commission will, in all probability, attach more importance now to the testimony of Surgeon Parker, since they observe the effect it has had on his superior officer. They will be prone to think that his explosion was made to cover up and obscure any truth that may have lurked in the junior officer's state-

By the way, General Brooke will en counter some little difficulty if he at-temps to employ this arbitrary course in Cuba. The ex-insurgents rebelled against pain for this reason, and they have at Spain for this reason, and they have as little relish for buildozing of the American brand as for that of Spanish manufacture. It would not hurt General Brooke to be consured just a little and made to understand that judicious tact and modern methods have been adopted by the United States Government in dealing with its employees and subjects.

Teach Boys Navigation.

(Savannah News.)
While there is much that can be said gainst the new Hanna-Payne shipping but, and especially against its bounty leature, there is one thing in it which nerits commendation. It is the tenth section, which virtually provides for a school of navigation in which American boys may earn to become navigators and commanders. The section requires that a certain carried on each American vessel and eight the art of navigation. Thus the lucation gained will not be merely theretical, but will be eminently practical. The attention of the country is not

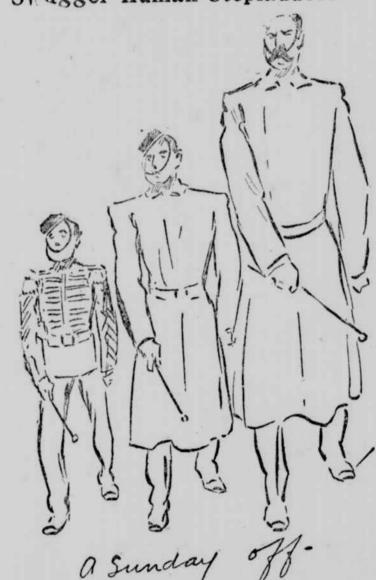
turned in a remarkable degree to shipping and ship building. Our manufactories have outgrown our home markets and their products must be transported across seas to other markets. At present we are shipping many millions of dollars worth of our products, from farms and factories, to foreign countries and for years in all probability, our exports will steadily in-crease. The trade is now going in fereign

schools all over the country. We are teaching the boys to build houses, run mills, build railroads, dig mines and canals, make textile fabrics, and pottery. panel above. On the third face are two columns of text, the left one containing thirty-seven lines, the right one thirty. On the fourth face are two columns of writing, each of thirty-five lines.

"I do not mention a great many stone fragments bearing inscriptions, &c.

"Such are the results obtained in trenches Nos. 7 and 7A. They are of the highest importance in view of the researches to follow. First, they have

Swagger Human Stepladders.



Bengough was crowded off the sidewalk when this inspiring sight charged down on him.

and, to my great disappointment, I can- men. The hands formerly grasped an obnot give in this report the royal names ject now broken off. The heads and lower appearing in these texts. I identified thors parts of the bodies are wanting, and so of Kudur-Nakhunta, Silhak, and SurrukNaghunta by comparing them with the inscriptions already published. As to the names of the yet unknown kings, they will be given by Father Scheil in a special paper on the inscriptions discovered at Susa.

side, dark-brown and even black inside, owing to incomplete baking. The bricks of the walls outside, so far as discovered, do not bear any inscription. The inscribed bricks are found in the crumblings from the upper part of the walls, and were probably placed at a certain height above the pavement. They were set in lines, the inscriptions being turned outward. The bricks are cemented with a fine clay, which takes the place of moriar. I never observed in Trench No. 7 that lime, plaster, or bitumen was used. The wall thickness is always an exact multiple of half the brick's largest size, I'll millimetres. The layers are always set in such a way that the points cross one another. No

Father V. Schell, was detained in France, from the bodies, are folded on the abdowill be given by Father Scheil in a special paper on the inscriptions discovered at Susa.

"The Anzanite buildings struck by Trenches Nos, 7 and 8, remain only as substructures, the highest wall found so far being 1 metre 20 centimetres high, or twelve layers of bricks. As to the pavements, they are mostly in a perfect state of preservation. The material used in these walls was baked square bricks of 55 centimetres. They are light-brown outside, dark-brown and even black inside, owing to incomplete baking. The bricks

"2. Granite Obelisk-Discovered in the rubbish at the starting point of trench No. 7A. This obelisk is 1 metre 40 centimetres in height. The four faces are covered with a text deeply engraved in the granite, They show 75 horizontal lines, divided into more than 1,500 small columns in all nearly 1000 sizes. This umns—in all, nearly 10:000 signs. This very archaic text is unquestionably the long st ever found in Mesopotamia, and in the neighboring countries. It is almost complete, for the missing part at the top of the obelisk abstracts but a very small postion of the long of the long. small portion of the text.

every point.

"Mr. G. Lampre was especially put in charge of this work. Trench No. 7 was opened first, on January 29, 1838, and completed on April 27th. The results obtained induced me to open next to it a similar ditch, No. 7A, which was begun on March 10th and completed on April 29th. In this way I obtained a clearing of 900 square metres of the mound's surface, that is to say, one-fiftieth of the total ground covered by the royal Anzanite city.

"In the upper layers we found, with ashes, charcoal and debris of all kinds, fragments of Persian porcelain, and Ara-"

the brick's largest size, he minimetres. The layers are always set in such a sway that the points cross one another. No that the points cross o

A Coldstream Guard.



Bengough imagined he was Secretary of War, but discovered later that he was only a sentry.

A Gorgeous reature.



With a brightness and stateliness which appalled our artist. Brought him either Castor or Pollax.